

TWO EAGLE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROJECT

RECREATION SPECIALIST REPORT

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April 16, 2018

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Introduction

This interdisciplinary team specialist report for the Two Eagle Vegetation Management project (Two Eagle) will cover the recreation activities related to: dispersed recreation, developed sites, trails, and recreational permitted uses *which are outside of congressionally designated areas*. There is a separate report for Eagle Creek Wild and Scenic River (WSR) which is a congressionally designated area.

Overview of Resource

Although the majority of recreation activities within the Two Eagle project area are predominately dispersed in nature, there is also an array of developed sites, trail use and special use permitted activities. Other than the presence of the wild and scenic river, the number of facilities, development scale of the recreation sites, and predominant recreation uses are fairly typical for other areas across the forest.

The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest developed a recreation program niche which reflects its defining or unique characteristics and abilities (WWNF, 2006). To define these characteristics, the niche focuses on recreation setting descriptions and emphasis, site function, key activities, site types and capacity. The Two Eagle project area is within the ‘Wallowa Mountains’ setting. The three settings for the forest were delineated based on large geographic areas with elements of landscape characteristics, common management themes, similar recreation activities and site developments. The ‘Wallowa Mountains’ is characterized as - *a mixture of backcountry roads and trails transitioning into wilderness*. This designation is a mid-range recreation setting set between the ‘Hells Canyon’ setting (a combination of river corridors, scenic byways, viewpoints, and access into upland areas/wilderness, and cultural sites), and ‘Blue Mountains’ setting (more traditional uses along forest routes transitioning into the backcountry). Major activities identified in the ‘Wallowa Mountains’ setting include; hiking/backpacking, horseback riding/packing, viewing wildlife and scenery, fishing, snowmobiling, and hunting.

Issues Addressed

No recreation issues were identified during public or internal scoping.

Forest Plan Direction

Since the construction of new recreation facilities or reconstruction of existing recreation facilities is not proposed for Two Eagle, this report focuses on the harvest activities and fuel treatments and their effect on the recreation setting, and visitor opportunities.

In reviewing the 1990 Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) (WWNF, 1990), the goal for the Recreation resource is to “...*provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities in an attractive setting, and make those opportunities available to all segments of society*”.

Desired Future Conditions

The Forest Plan also describes a desired future condition (DFC) in 10 and 50 years. The following summarizes the 10 year DFCs that apply to Two Eagle;

- ☐ Providing as increased emphasis of recreational opportunities for users
- ☐ Retaining the range of current recreation uses yet recognizing there will be changes in the amount and location of some opportunities
- ☐ Some semi-primitive opportunities will be lost to development, but quality semi-primitive areas will remain to meet demands
- ☐ Opportunities for trail-related recreation within other management areas will be available
- ☐ Dispersed recreation sites will retain their desired character although surrounding lands will often change significantly due to management activities
- ☐ Fuelwood will continue to be available yet may be more difficult to obtain

Recreation Activities

Although no specific recreation use studies were completed for Two Eagle, inferences can be made to the typical types of activities that occur in the project area based on a national recreation survey. In 2014 the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (WWNF) conducted the National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) (WWNF, 2016) survey to gather information about recreation visitor satisfaction, activities and use levels. One product of the survey revealed the primary and overall participation levels for various activities.

Table 1. Participation in WWNF Recreational Activities (Top 10 only)

Top activities on the WWNF	Percent of visitors who participated in this activity	Percent of visitors who participated in this as their primary activity
Relaxing	48.3	10.5
Viewing Natural Features	46.8	8.7
Viewing Wildlife	46.3	4.5
Hiking/Walking	43.7	10.5
Driving for pleasure	26.5	3.2
Picnicking	18.4	2.4
Fishing	17.3	7.6
Visiting historic sites	15.4	0.2
Gathering forest products	14.7	10.5
Developed camping	13.1	2.6

Some of the least participated activities which occur on the WWNF are; motorized trail activity (2.8%), resort use (2.3%), Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use (2.1%), and snowmobiling (1.2%),

The highest percent of survey respondents were from; within 0-25 miles of the forest (26.9%), within 26-50 miles of the forest (19.6%), within 101-200 miles of the forest (17.2%), and within 201-500 miles of the forest (14.4%). A total of 6.4% of visitors travelled to the forest from greater than 500 miles away. During their time on the forest, visitors spent an average 3.1 hours at developed recreation sites, 46.0 hours at overnight sites, 34.8 hours in designated Wilderness, and 11.3 hours in undesignated areas.

Although inferences can be made from NVUM survey or from local manager's observations about the types of uses that occur in Two Eagle, no specific information is available to better understand why visitors come to this area. One reason for visitation to an area may be linked to a visitors 'sense of place'. Sense of place is the human connection to a place, and may involve meanings and values that facilitate intimate connections with particular geographical area (Farnum, et al., 2005). This is an individual's attachment to a place based on both internal (i.e. emotional, personal, social, cultural, activity) and external factors (i.e. scenic, aesthetic, landscape). It also varies between local residents who often feel that they have a unique, special, privileged sense of place, and tourists or regular visitors who also have strong attachments to places. Since this is an individual's 'human connection' to a place, it is anticipated that a variety of comments and reactions to management proposals will be received. However managers face a challenge in that there will be multiple senses of place and a variety of possibly conflicting meanings and attachments amongst users.

Dispersed Recreation

Visitors participating in dispersed recreation activities do not primarily use or rely upon developed sites such as campgrounds, or picnic areas to conduct their activity. However they may use a developed site to support their activity, such as parking at a trailhead or getting drinking water from a campground, but their main time is spent away from the developed sites. All of the activities listed in Table R3 (except developed camping) could be viewed as dispersed recreation activities. Other ones which may be seen in

the project area include activities like OHV use, snowmobiling, horseback riding, and cross country skiing.

Dispersed camping is a popular activity for overnight users who do not camp in a developed campground. Outside of the wild and scenic river corridor area there are 33 identified dispersed campsites. These campsites receive low to moderate use beginning in late spring with the majority of sites showing heaviest use during the fall hunting season. They are identified by their rustic user-built features such as rock fire rings, tables and meat poles (to hang big game). The campsites are primarily located in flat areas off main transportation systems adjacent to water sources like streams and meadows. Camp sizes vary but the average ones can accommodate 1-2 vehicles with larger ones hosting 3-4 truck/trailer or RV units. Many of these campsites have been used for decades with some sites showing soil compaction and a loss of vegetation.

As shown in Table 1 above, other types of dispersed recreation occur year-round. Visitors enjoying these recreational pursuits may use forest roads as transportation networks (i.e. OHV riders, snowmobile riders, cross-country skiers, driving for pleasure, viewing wildlife), or just travel cross country away from roads and trails (i.e. hunters, viewing nature, fishing, hiking or walking). Recreationists who pursue dispersed activities often do so for a combination of desires to; be away from crowds, seek solitude, enjoy nature (scenery, geology, wildlife) and cultural sites, seek challenges or adventure, or wanting to be more self-reliant.

Currently, OHV use can occur both on designated open roads, closed roads, trails and in many cross-country locations in Two Eagle. Overall motor-vehicle use in the area is light yet it does increase during the big-game hunting season. There is one cooperative travel management area which restrict motor-vehicle uses during certain periods of the year. These areas are managed in conjunction with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife within the project area.

Developed Recreation Sites

There is only one developed recreation site located outside of the wild and scenic river corridor in Two Eagle. The West Eagle Recreation Area is a popular wilderness portal during the summer and early fall, receiving light use during the week, becoming busier on weekends and holidays. The site includes an equestrian campground, a drive-in campground, and a walk-in campground in addition to a trailhead that accesses trail #1934. Although some project activities will occur near or adjacent to West Eagle Recreation Area, no activities are planned within the site, and impacts to recreationists at this location will not be discussed in detail.

Developed Trails

Although trail #1934 originates at the boundary of Two Eagle, it lies almost entirely outside the project area and will not be discussed further for effects.

As is common within this area, FS RD 77 is groomed in the wintertime for snowmobile use. The groomed area extends from Catherine Summit, past West Eagle, and continues southeast on FS RD 77 past Tamarack Campground and out of the Two Eagle Project Area. Depending on snow conditions and groomer availability, other small roads within the Two Eagle project area might also be used by winter recreationists.

Permitted Uses

Some recreational activities are managed under permits which allow recreationists or operators to do certain activities under the terms of the permits. These permits include; gathering firewood, gathering forest products like mushrooms, hunting and recreation special use activities. Use of these permits can be

considered ‘recreational’ since visitors often participate in them for primary or secondary forms of enjoyment.

Annually the WWNF sells over 2500 of personal use firewood permits and over 1900 forest product permits like mushroom and Christmas tree tags. Each permit has terms and conditions which guide uses and locations for the activities. Although no data is available for how many permits are used in Two Eagle, these activities can generally occur in most areas outside of riparian areas, old growth area, tree plantations, and other special designated location described on the permits. There are no long-term recreation special use permits such as outfitter and guides inside the project area.

Two Eagle lies within the Keating Big Game Management Unit. The area is popular during big game bow and rifle seasons in late summer and fall, and turkey hunting in the late fall and early spring. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife will continue to offer hunting opportunities in this area as part of their management of big game.

Environmental Consequences

Methods

The method of analysis included:

- ☐ A review of the appropriate Forest Service policy and goals, objectives and standards of the Forest Plan
- ☐ Project site visits
- ☐ A review of Forest-level recreation use surveys
- ☐ A review of the USDA Forest Service literature related to recreation management (i.e. sense of place)
- ☐ Data base queries for the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest GIS data base queries (i.e. dispersed recreation points, developed recreation points, management areas)
- ☐ Data base queries for the USDA Forest Service I-web data base

The existing condition was compared with possible changes to recreation use if alternatives were implemented.

Spatial and Temporal Context for Effects Analysis

The environmental effects will be discussed in different timeframes. For direct and indirect effects, a short term for recreational visitors is viewed as occurring within two years (or 2 visitation seasons from the beginning of the implementation activity (i.e. harvest, post-harvest activities and prescribed fire treatments are on-going). Long term is viewed as a period of time ranging from two to ten years after initiating the implementation activity (i.e. harvest and post-harvest activities are done).

No Direct, Indirect, or Cumulative Effects

The following activities in the action alternatives would have a negligible potential to effect recreation opportunities in the project area:

- ☐ Danger tree removal
- ☐ Watershed Enhancements
- ☐ Cottonwood Restoration

These activities will not be discussed further in this analysis.

Direct and Indirection Effects to Recreation

Alternative 1 – No Action

There would be no direct or indirect effects under Alternative 1. Vegetation densities or characteristics would not be modified, and the forest would continue to be influenced by natural processes and limited management actions, such as fire suppression. Since no implementation activities will result under this alternative, no change is anticipated in the number of visitors, frequency or season of use in dispersed recreation activities, developed recreation sites, trails, or permitted uses. Recreational visits within the project area would remain near the same levels as previous years and under this alternative traditional use patterns and recreational opportunities would not be impacted. Hunting, hiking and other dispersed recreation and permitted uses access and opportunities are expected to remain unchanged.

Alternatives 2, 2M, and 3

The specific project activities with potential to impact recreation are common to all the proposals in Alternatives 2, 2M, and 3. Each of these Alternatives propose different levels of activities but the effects to the public involved in different recreation endeavors common to the area are relatively the same. Alternatives 2, 2M, and 3 would include four main project activities that could affect recreation:

- ☐ **Timber harvest** (i.e. commercial harvest of timber, post-harvest noncommercial thinning, and noncommercial thinning)
- ☐ **Post-harvest activity fuels treatments** (i.e. grapple pile, hand pile/burn)
- ☐ **Prescribed fire** (i.e. post-harvest activity fuels treatment and ‘stand alone’ prescribed fire prescriptions)
- ☐ **Road and Access activities** (i.e. danger tree removal along open system haul roads, haul roads, temporary road construction, road realignment, road decommissioning, etc.)

A review was made of the project proposal for all action alternatives. The Two Eagle project activities are within these Goals, Standards and Guidelines because:

For the Roaded Natural ROS class:

- ☐ Timber harvest is allowed within this ROS class and is scheduled as part of the project
- ☐ Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) of ‘retention’ and ‘partial retention’ will be retained as seen from roads and trails. See Scenery Specialist Reports.
- ☐ Access generally will be retained on single or double lane dirt/gravel roads
- ☐ Road management objectives will continue to accept or encourage use by dispersed recreationist in highway vehicles (except the proposed road closures summarized below)
- ☐ No development scale changes are proposed for developed sites or dispersed recreation sites
- ☐ It is anticipated that use densities in people at one time per acre range between 0.04 and 0.25 density includes averaging in developed sites will remain the same
- ☐ There are no proposals related to interpretation

For the Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS class:

- ☐ Vegetation management will include timber harvest for the purpose of maintaining a healthy attractive semi-primitive setting. (See Forest Vegetation Specialist Report)
- ☐ Harvest units will meet ‘foreground retention’ VQOs. See Scenery Specialist Reports.
- ☐ Motorized harvesting will occur on primitive roads during low public use seasons
- ☐ No changes to road management objectives are proposed (except the proposed road closures summarized below)
- ☐ No development scale changes are proposed for developed sites
- ☐ There are no proposals related to interpretation

For Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines in MA1, MA15, MA7, and MA15-7

- The presence of the dispersed camps is recognized as contributing to dispersed recreation in the project area
- Mitigations such as treatment of slash and harvest material, site cleanup, and notifying the general public of on-going activities will be considered and efforts made to retain the natural character of the dispersed area. See Forest Vegetation, Visuals/Scenery Resources and Fire/Fuels and Air Quality Specialist Reports.
- Prescriptions for timber harvesting, cleanup, site preparation, and thinning will consider the environmental setting that contributes to the attraction of these sites for recreation purposes. The attempt will be made to retain this attractive character during and after treatments

Dispersed Recreation – Dispersed recreation activities will be affected by all four types of project activities mentioned above. In the short term, timber harvest, post-harvest, and prescribed fire activities may restrict user access into a treatment unit due to safety purposes, or users may be discouraged from entering a unit due to the presence of equipment and workers. This may occur in peak summer visitations or during the fall hunting seasons. Downed trees, slash piles, loss of forest-products (i.e. mushrooms, berries), active fire and residual smoke will also discourage visitor use in an area. Noise and other disturbances may affect the quality of the recreation experience for an individual regardless of the proximity to the activity.

A change in natural features or landscape characteristics may elicit different responses in visitors. As discussed above one attraction to an area may be linked to visitors 'sense of place' (Farnum, et al., 2005). A visitor's sense of place includes attachments to external factors like natural features or landscape characteristics. Important landscape features may consist of large old growth trees and groves, variety of trees species, an open or closed tree canopy, rock formations, water bodies, and natural appearing openings (USDA-FS, 1995). The proposed treatments such as harvesting large trees, reducing slash or altering canopy cover will change or remove some of these natural features. In some cases the changing landscape will displace or discourage certain types of dispersed recreational activities (i.e. studying nature, viewing wildlife). In other areas it may encourage new dispersed recreational activities (i.e. big game hunting, photography) not available under the previous landscape.

For Alternatives 2, 2M, and 3 there are dispersed camps within harvest units. Depending on when the timing and proximity of the treatment activities occur, campers at these sites may be displaced or have a less quality experience due to noise, equipment activity, and dust. Similar to camps within harvest units campers again may be displaced or have a less quality experience due to smoke, active fire and equipment activity. In some cases, project activities may close or alter dispersed campsites that currently contribute to environmentally degraded conditions.

Direct effects to recreationists accessing the dispersed camps in the project area or other areas will occur on roads during haul periods. The presence of large trucks or an increased frequency of traffic may discourage road use to these sites as well as associate activities outside the WSR corridor until the road work subsides. When roads are being constructed/reconstructed visitors may expect delays or closures during work periods. Once temporary roads are closed or system roads are decommissioned they will no longer be available for snowmobile access to backcountry areas. If roads are used for winter haul, they may be available for access by winter recreationists like cross-skiers which is uncharacteristic in most years due to closure by snow.

Long term effects of harvest and post-harvest treatments will elicit various responses from recreationists. Recreationist seeking more open stands of forest may enjoy increased scenery views, improved cross country skiing or snowmobiling, and some types of big-game hunting and wildlife

viewing. Other visitors may view a loss of large trees and denser forest as a reduction in opportunities to view natural features and scenery, observe wildlife and take self-discovery hikes. Another long term effect will provide safe and adequate roaded and trail access for the recreating public, through the cutting of danger trees and improving roadside visitor travel. This is also a long term effect for developed recreation and permitted uses.

Developed Recreation - Although similar to the effects of dispersed recreation, developed recreation is more limited due to the number of sites in Two Eagle. Access to developed sites will be delayed or restricted during haul periods, or road construction. The presence of large log trucks and other equipment on haul routes may discourage users from driving the main access route to developed sites or other associated activities outside of the developed recreation area. The noise, dust, smoke and equipment activity during harvest, post-harvest and prescribed fires may affect the quality of the recreation experience for a visitor regardless of the proximity to the activity. The frequency and intensity of these activities may vary from a few hours to several weeks. Some loss or change of vistas, scenery, natural features or wildlife viewing opportunities may result with the vegetation treatments and prescribed fire activities visible from the developed sites.

Developed Trails – There would be no direct or indirect effects to the summer pack saddle/ hiking trails since no activities are proposed on them. Snowmobile trails have the potential to be impacted if a designated snowmobile route is plowed for winter haul. Coordination with the local snowmobile clubs may alleviate the concern if alternate temporary routes are groomed during the short term.

Permitted Uses – All permitted uses are authorized under the term and conditions of a permit which allow activities not available to a non-permitted user. Most of these uses are intrinsically tied to road access, and the removal of forest products is dependent upon specific areas or vegetation. Permitted uses will be affected by all four project activities mentioned above. Like dispersed recreation, timber harvest, post-harvest, and prescribed fire activities have short term effects and may restrict or discourage entry into a harvest unit. Depending on the level of treatment activity, permit users may be displaced to other areas inside or outside Two Eagle. Increased obstacles like downed trees and slash piles, or loss of forest-products (i.e. mushrooms, berries) will also change harvest patterns. Residual smoke, dust, fire, noise and equipment activity is also not conducive to a quality recreation experience. The same effects for road use described in ‘Dispersed Recreation’ is also applicable to this recreation use. If roads are used for winter haul, they may be available for access by winter recreationist like Christmas tree cutters who normally do not have access in many roads during the winter due to deep snow packs. Firewood cutters may find some benefits from roadside ‘salvage’ but may lose opportunities if firewood is removed from a unit as part of the fuel reduction prescription.

Long term effects of harvest and post-harvest treatments will solicit various responses from permit users. Permit holders like mushroom pickers, will find short term benefits from open, disturbed mixed-conifer forest stands, whereas berry pickers may view the loss of berry patches as a negative impact.

Cumulative Effects

Past projects and actions which have affected recreation uses include timber harvest, road construction, and recreation uses. Residual effects of past timber harvest influences dispersed recreation activities by displacing some uses (i.e. big game hunters may go to areas with more denser canopy covering, berry pickers may go to areas where plants are more abundant) whereas it may have encouraged other uses (i.e. open areas allow better viewing background scenery). Road construction has had both a positive and negative effect. It has been viewed by some users as increasing access to areas, yet has had a

negative affect for non-motorized users who may have previously used an unroaded area. The allowance of cross- country travel has affected some non-motorized recreation activities due to sight, sound and emissions of vehicles. The establishment of dispersed camps has provided traditional camp sites by making user created routes to the sites and expanding the ‘camp-able’ area.

Wild and Scenic River - Unreasonably Diminish - Section 7 (a) of the Wild and Scenic River Act requires an evaluation of water resource projects outside the river corridor to determine if they “*will not invade the area or unreasonably diminish the scenic, recreational, and fish and wildlife values present in the area as of the date of designation . . .*” In reviewing the project proposals as related to recreation, it has been determined that they will not invade the tributaries since none are proposed in the tributaries. In addition they will not unreasonably diminish the recreation resource in the adjacent area outside of the WSR corridor because;

- ☐ The available types and annual use for dispersed recreation activities will not be affected unreasonably in the short and long term. No prohibitions are being made to the dispersed activities. Dispersed uses may fluctuate each year but other factors like weather, choosing a different vacation destination, fuel prices, and success/non-success of obtaining a hunting tag also influences use in an area.
- ☐ The number, annual use and site capacity for developed recreation sites will not change in the short or the long term. All developed recreation sites will remain open, no individual campsites/grounds will be altered, and as mentioned above use varies depending on factors other than the level of project activities.
- ☐ The number of trail miles and use will not change in the short or long term. No prohibitions are being made to the number of trail miles or trails open and available for use.
- ☐ The number of permits and areas will not change in the short or long term. No changes in the terms of the permits or available locations are part of this project.

Compliance with Forest Plan and Other Relevant Laws, Regulations, Policies and Plans

Forest Plan Recreation Resource Goal - The project will meet this goal because the current wide variety of recreation opportunities will still be available to all segments of the public during and after project implementations. The elimination of any recreation opportunity is not part of the project alternatives. All action alternatives will meet the visual quality objectives as directed in the Forest Plan (See Visuals/Scenery Resource section).

Desired Future Conditions- The project will meet the DFCs because wide variety of recreation opportunities will still be available to all segments of the public during and after project implementations. However there may be changes in the amount and location of some opportunities in the short term due to harvest activities and fuel treatments. Quality roaded natural opportunities will remain on most of the project area. Trail related activities will not be affected by the project. Harvest activities and fuel treatments will change the surrounding lands adjacent to some dispersed recreation sites. Fuelwood permits will still be issued under the terms of the permit for areas for many locations within the project area.

ROS - The ROS goals will be met for the Roaded Natural setting because the project involves timber harvest activities with compliance of the Visual Quality Objectives (VQO). (See Visuals/Scenery Resource section). Road management activities will continue to provide for dispersed recreation. The project does not propose any changes to the dispersed site development levels, developed site user densities, or any interpretation developments. The ROS goals will be met for the Semi-Primitive Motorized setting because the project involves timber harvest activities with compliance of the VQOs (See Visuals/Scenery Resource section). Motorized harvesting from primitive roads will be conducted during low public use periods. Public access on road and trails

will remain with the allowed difficulty range, and road management objectives. The project does not propose any interpretation developments.

Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines

FP #6. - *There are no long term proposals to decrease winter recreation opportunities. Some short term opportunities may result with winter time hauling or activities in harvest treatments.*

FP#7. - *Snowmobile trails have the potential to be impacted if a designated snowmobile route is plowed for winter haul. Coordination with the local snowmobile clubs may alleviate the concern if alternate temporary routes are groomed during the short term.* FP #11. - *No changes are proposed that will modify the ROS classes at the developed sites.*

FP #13 - *There are no outfitter and guides in the project area.*

FP #14 - *Special areas will protected be as part of the harvest activities and fuel treatments.*

FP #15. - *See Transportation System section for a discussion on the Forest Travel Management Plan.*

Forest Plan Management Areas

MA1, S&G #17 - *Harvest and operational prescriptions will be developed to retain the attractive characteristics of the dispersed sites during and after treatments.*

MA7, S&G #4 – *Timber harvest within designated river segments will be consistent with objectives for visual quality and recreation.*

MA15, S&G #14 - *The project does not propose any change to the Roaded Natural ROS class in MA 15 or other parts of the project area.*

Indicators and Summary of Effects

To display the differences between alternatives, indicators have been identified that affect the recreation activities. The qualitative rationale for these analysis indicators are summarized below.

Table 2. Recreation Effects Indicators

Indicators	Effects Summary
Acres of Timber Harvest (commercial harvest of timber, post-harvest non-commercial thinning, and non-commercial thinning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Restricts/discourages access into harvest units due to closures or work activity <input type="checkbox"/> Discourages/displaces use due to physical obstacles (i.e. slash), dust and noise <input type="checkbox"/> Decreases of habitat for forest products (i.e. berries) or increases habitat for forest-products (i.e. mushrooms) <input type="checkbox"/> Increases localized use by visitors wanting more open stands and decreases localized use by visitors wanting more closed or untreated stands and/or larger trees <input type="checkbox"/> Loss or change of vistas, scenery, natural features or wildlife viewing opportunities from developed sites <input type="checkbox"/> Increases roadside safety from hazard tree removal
Acres of Post-Harvest Fuels Treatments (grapple pile, hand pile/burn)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Restricts/discourages access into units due to closures or post-harvest activity <input type="checkbox"/> Discourages/displaces use due to physical obstacles (i.e. slash piles), and noise

	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreases habitat for forest products (i.e. berries) and increases habitat for forest-products (i.e. mushrooms) <input type="checkbox"/> Increases localized use by visitors wanting more open stands and decreases localized use by visitors wanting more closed or untreated stands and/or larger trees <input type="checkbox"/> Loss or change of vistas, scenery, natural features or wildlife viewing opportunities from developed sites
Acres of Prescribed Fire (post-harvest activity fuels treatment and “stand alone” prescribed fire only)	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricts/discourages access into treatment units due to closures or work activity <input type="checkbox"/> Discourages/displaces use due to active fire or residual smoke <input type="checkbox"/> Loss or change of vistas, scenery, natural features or wildlife viewing opportunities from developed sites and dispersed areas
Miles of Road Reconstruction (Deferred maintenance on open/closed roads, road realignment)	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricts/discourages access into dispersed area or developed sites due to work activity <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of access after temporary roads closed <input type="checkbox"/> Increases roadside safety from hazard tree removal
Miles of Temporary Road Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily decreases opportunities for dispersed activities away from motorized uses
Miles of Danger Tree Removal along Roads	<input type="checkbox"/> Increases visitor safety
Miles of Road Decommissioning	<input type="checkbox"/> Decreases motor-vehicles use when roads are decommissioned <input type="checkbox"/> Increased opportunities for dispersed activities away from motorized uses
Miles of Summer or Winter Road Haul (for existing roads open to passenger cars and high clearance vehicles)	<input type="checkbox"/> Discourages access into harvest units, dispersed areas, developed sites <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminates snowmobile use on haul routes <input type="checkbox"/> Increases forest products gathering and winter recreation on typically unplowed routes

The following table displays the quantitative differences in units (acres/miles) for each of the indicators discussed in Table 2.

Table 3. Comparison of Two Eagle Alternatives

Indicators	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 2M	Alt 3
Acres of Timber Harvest	0	2,523	2,576	2,072
Acres of Post-Harvest Fuels Treatments	0	3,420	3,281	2,547
Acres of Prescribed Fire	0	6,519	6,369	5,340
Miles of Road Reconstruction	0	1.7	1.7	0.7
Miles of Road Decommissioning	0	9.86	9.86	9.86

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

There are no irreversible and irretrievable commitments to the recreation resource associated with any of the alternatives analyzed. The number, available types and use capacity for developed, dispersed and trail recreation activities will not be changed by the project proposal.